Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1883. NO. 7273.

GENERAL NEWS.

Reporter Refuses to Break his Promise to Frank James.

—FLOODS STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT NEW YORK.

Lake Tribune office. Threatened by a Mob—Hunting in Kentucky—Monarchies Lost—Notes of Interest.

Changes of Headquarters Recommended.

Washington Aug 28.—General Sheridan recommends that the Twenty first infantry now on duty at Fort Vancouver W. T. be removed to the lakes with headquarters at Chicago. Approved by the secretary of war the change will be made this fall.

A Chinaman Naturalized.

New Haven, Aug 29—Hue Flag a Chinaman, applied today for naturalization papers. As he had been in the first papers in 1880 he did not come under the operation of the act of congress of 1882 and his application was granted.

A Canard.

New York, Aug. 29—Nothing is known here of the alleged death of Dick Ivers at the Northern Pacific Hotel as announced in cer tain New York dispatches. The report is a canard.

The Situation at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Aug. 29—Another day without a case and not a case of sickness at Pensacola. Three new cases reported at the navy yard.

Governor Butler's Escort.

Boston, Aug 29—The national colors have been presented to Governor Butler at the opening of the governor's fair September 3.

FRANK JAMES' TRIAL.

Various Witnesses—A Reporter Refuses to Break His Pledge.

Gallatin (Mo.), Aug 28.—At the afternoon session of the court Joseph Mastery a farmer living about four miles from Gallatin testified that on Thursday before the Winston robbery he saw Frank James at Smithmill's shop, where he was having his horse shod. There was another man with James and a discussion with James concerning the whereabouts of President Garfield. James said while he was living in Guildwel, county he had killed the horse referred to. Mastery identified the horse referred to by Winston as the same horse. Mastery testified that he lived four miles from Winston. He believed that he had seen Frank James in his shop in the latter part of June, but that he was there again on the 13th or 14th he was certain.

Thomas, a farmer, testifies in corroboration of Mastery's testimony, he having been at the blacksmith shop with the two men but the more shod, having followed the Winston robbery.

Mrs. Samuel Wells of the blacksmith, testified to the presence of her husband's statement, and testified that Frank James was not one of the men who took breakfast at her house the day before the Winston robbery.

Mr. Winston testified that he lives near Winston Station. A few days after the robbery, which was on the 13th or 14th of July, he was at Smithmill's shop, and while there two men came up on horseback. One of them he was introduced to as Frank James. The other man he was introduced to as a witness for the state. O'Neil of the St. Louis *Republican* was asked by the interviewer he had with Frank James an interview published in that paper on February 17th last. The witness declined to answer on the ground that he had taken a pro mise of secrecy from the interviewer. The court has given him until to-morrow morning by the event of his refusal to answer he will be committed to jail for contempt of court.

RAILROAD BUMBLINGS.

Anti Discrimination Bugbear.

Chicago, Aug 28—About a week ago merchants here appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by laws for an organization to be known as the Western freight bureau. The committee has today reported to a sub committee, which has called a general meeting of merchants and shippers for Thursday next to consider and adopt the constitution and by laws. An organization submitted provides for general manager, a president the latter to be a shipper from the lakes with headquarters at Buffalo or Chicago with subagencies with the Pacific coast. The general manager, change stations with the Pacific coast, and the president with the lakes. The latter will be appointed by the secretary of war the change to take effect this fall.

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FEARFUL EXPLOSION

Several Lives Lost and Many More so Injured—Graphic Details.

Terrible Scene at 11 o'clock at 10 minutes to 6 this afternoon a terrible explosion occurred on board of the fast Fourteenth street steamer N. W. River which is described by those who saw the explosion come from the direction of the river and bring up the dense cloud of steam they saw the Hudson River steamer literally enveloped in steam. Instantly this was followed by a terrific crash and the boat was badly injured opposite Sixteenth street she having floated that far. Instantly about fifteen different fires and streams from the city and Hoboken were directed to where the unknown vessel lay. There were over

ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS

On board the Riverdale when she left the foot of Harrison street for Haverstraw. Some of these were hurled into the air and then fell back into the water. Old men were compelled to jump into the river to escape the blazing and scalding steam that filled all parts of the vessel or to avoid going down with her. The cause of the disaster was the explosion of the boiler which was amidship. When the boiler burst the air was filled with flying debris and broken woodwork and the pilot house was snapped like a pipe stem and toppled over into the water. About fifty people

LOST THEIR LIVES

Some were blown into eternity and others met their deaths by being crushed with the whirlpool caused by the sinking of the vessel. Those who were floating or swimming about in the river were picked up by tugs and rowboats that came to the rescue. Their bodies were also brought in by the boats. Mrs. Sisson, of Tarrytown, New York and an unknown man whose body was taken to the morgue. A boy whose identity has not been ascertained, was also taken to the morgue. The injured are John Gardner of Yonkers, New York; John Kelly, a deck hand of Englewood, New Jersey; wrist broken. John Moran, a deck hand of Williamsburg, New York; legs and side crushed. Thomas J. Sani a passenger living at 276 Somers street Brooklyn, scalded. John Lattire mate of the vessel; left thigh badly crushed and John Gleon of this city aged 24 badly scalded were all taken to the New York hospital. The firemen and several engineers and hook and ladder companies stationed

SCENE OF DISASTER

were called out without the apparatus however and did good service as did also the members of the steamboat squad. Policeman Mahoney of the Charles street station, was the first to get the wounded firemen. Adams on shore from the boat at the foot of Twelfth street. He saw a man in the water suffering said the officer "and I hope I may not witness another such sight. The poor fellow screamed and his flesh was coming off in blisters. I called at once on the ambulance driver nearest me and had the unfortunate man sent to St. Vincent's hospital. I then went in search of others in need of assistance. When I came to the foot of Fourteenth street I saw a man pulling rapidly to the shore. His boat contained the body of a woman whose legs were evidently broken. She was I have been crushed by falling timbers while sticking on deck and then drowned.

ONLY A FEW LIVES LOST

New York, Aug 29—Of the passengers aboard the Riverdale some were blown up with the explosion and from best accounts obtainable the number is small as there were but few in the cabins at the time the explosion occurred. The guards say the number of passengers on board or the number of lives lost. Accounts of the number of unseen gave vary from fifty to 200 and of the killed from ten to fifty. The most trustworthy estimate places the number of killed at from three to six. There is reason to believ that nearly all had a chance to escape the terrible scene. The force of the explosion was so low up as another steam boat was at that line lying when a rumble was heard proceeding from the boiler and followed by a terrific explosion of crushed blowing out the side of the boat. Fire and leaving only a helpless shaking hull. Tugs and an oil boats put out in swarms from the New York and New Jersey shores and began the work of rescuing the drowning passengers and crew. The number saved shows how efficient their work was. The Belmore a coal tug boat was near the Riverdale when she blew up and immediately began the work of rescuing drowning people. Her crew drew nearly forty from the water. Other steamers and tugs also rendered valuable assistance. Many will be attracted by the explosion to day not definitely turned about or pushed in position. In fact the entire fore part of the boat disappeared the stern remaining for several minutes afterwards after her bow had sunk in the river. The cause of the disaster was due to a collision with the steamer Alexander Hamilton. The Riverdale was struck amidships on the starboard side and badly injured opposite Sixteenth street she having floated that far. Instantly about fifteen different fires and streams from the city and Hoboken were directed to where the unknown vessel lay. There were over

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The Daily Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30 1883

LIVELY TIMES IN OHIO

In Ohio politics is always a "leading industry." Office-getting is supposed to be the employment of a greater proportion of citizens, in that state than in any other. So wedded to politics is the average Ohioan that he cannot be content without a general election at least once a year, and he holds on to his October election with a sentimental tenacity, which upon the years of presidential contests is brought on two elections within three weeks of each other. In other states the people get tired of political contests and long for respite and repose. But in Ohio they keep up the music the year round, and never flag from one crescendo to another. "The Ohio idea" is in perpetual bloom. The political muse this year in the buckeye state is pitched several keys higher than usual and though it is yet many weeks till the election "the campaign," as they call it, is waxing hot and loud. National politics and local issues are mixed up together in almost bewildering way. Discussion of the wool tariff is projected into the dispute over the state liquor tax and the struggle for the seat in the United States senate, now occupied by Pendleton, is a melee in which the ambitions and rivalries of a multitude of local statesmen are contending for personal advantage, are joining in alliance or combat with a view to controlling the presidential nominations next year.

Ohio is always a republican state upon a full vote, and there promises to be a full vote this year. The democratic prospect is much less favorable than at the open ing of the campaign, though the managers of the party still express utmost confidence of success. But it is apparent that the republican position has been greatly improved by the developments of the last six weeks. The liquor question has assumed a shape which gives great comfort and a satisfaction to the republicans. In planting themselves without any kind of equivocation upon the Scott tax law and demanding its maintenance and enforcement, the have been fortunate beyond all their expectations. They have seen the validity of the law affirmed by the supreme court, and vast sums of money poured into the local treasuries. Collections under the Scott law amount to more than $2,000,000 a sum which greatly reduces the tax levy in every county of the state. Another result of the law is the division of the liquor interest. The law has closed up many saloons throughout the state and the keepers of many of those which remain do not want the act repealed. In these circumstances the republicans of Ohio are confident tha they have got the liquor question into a shape which will yield them a political advantage, instead of weakening them, as it has so often done heretofore.

In the democratic ranks a fierce fight is going on over the United States senator. The party is divided into the Pendleton and anti-Pendleton factions. Gentleman George is a candidate for re election and he has a large following all over the state. But he also has bitter opponents. It is a noteworthy fact that his efforts in behalf of the measure to secure civil service reform are among the chief causes of the attack upon him. The head of the opposition is the great Cincinnati *Enquirer* the most prominent and successful democratic journal in the United States. It never wearies in its attacks upon Pendleton as an enemy to the democratic party, because of his advocacy of the bill to secure appointments and retention in the public service on a basis of fitness rather than of partisanship. The *Enquirer* tells the democracy of Ohio that they will exclude them from he public crib, and it insists, further that it will take away every incentive to party work. So powerful were the great organ's appeals that the spoils hunters of the party rose in Cincinnati and under the leadership of the *Enquirer*, overwhelmed Pendleton and his friends in the primaries and nominated a legislative ticket which, of the best man, is pledged against the author of the civil service reform bill. The great weight of Hamilton county (which includes Cincinnati) makes this triumph over Pendleton his certain defeat, even the democrats should get the legislature. But the Pendleton men who represent the best element of their party, are naturally sore, and do not feel like helping to elect the cliques of their enemies and again the defeat of Pendleton because of his efforts to drive the spoils system out of po itics, furnishes a powerful argument to the people at large against the faction that proclaims as its leading principle the maintenance of the spoils system.

These are some of the incidents that are now enlivening Ohio politics. It is believed that a full vote will be cast as is thrown in a presidential election. A still further source of interest and activity is supplied by the prohibition to the people of a prohibition amendment which they are to vote upon. In ordinary times Ohio has politics enough, this year more than ever.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA

Virginia furnishes the early birds of the political field this year. Mahone has already declared his purposes, and is losing no time in securing their accomplishment. He is a record buster no longer, but simply a republican who favors President Arthur's re election because the president has done so much to remove sectional bitterness." He is using all his power to secure control of the Virginia delegation to the next national republican convention. On the other hand the straight out republicans led by ex Congressman Jezendorf, have declared for Mr Blaine and the maintenance of the protective tariff. They say that nearly every leading republican in the state has been sacrificed by Mahone, and nearly every republican officeholder has been removed to make room for readjusters who were in sympathy with Mahone, that Mahone is the political boss to whom every knee must bend, while state and municipal offices are multiplied to make easy places at the public crib and thus increase his power. Mr Dezendorf has been from the first a consistent opposer of Mahone and his plans of repudiation. His present attitude is amply justified. Revolt against the bosses is the only means of self preservation left to the people. Especially is this true where the local boss is entrusted by a national administration with the dispensation of patronage as Mahone has been in Virginia. He is a bigger man than Arthur and wo morseless in the exercise of his power. The republicans of Virginia would not be entitled to a particle of sympathy or respect if they did not formulate their grievances and make them the basis of an appeal for support.

The rallying of the parties in Virginia marks its attention both on account of the local issues involved in the struggle and the larger political stake which is nothing less than the solid vote of 306 northern delegates in the next national republican convention. Mahone is using all his influence to re-organize southern republicans in the interest of President Arthur's renomination or the nomination of an administration candidate. With this result secured the administration would have no difficulty probably, in picking up in New York New Jersey Connecticut, Indiana and other northern states the additional 104 delegates necessary to effect a nomination. If Gen Grant had been able or rather if the syndicate of Grant senators had been able to consolidate in his favor at Chicago the solid northern vote it could not have been overcome in the public opinion of the country to prevent his nomination. A third term was made impossible through the ability of Sherman and Blaine to secure for themselves many of the southern votes. Apart from any considerations of personal merit, the success of President Arthur's aspiration for a second term, if he can accomplish it, will be a decisive rebuke of the movement which Mr Dezendorf leads to counteract the demoralizing influence of Mahone and bring back southern republicans to honest ways of finance, thinking, and speech. At least in its initial steps for which Mahone is dictated there will be an opportunity for a "readjustment" of political lines in Virginia on sound principles of public policy. We hope that Mr Blaine will so far consult to this end as he possibly can consistently with his care y completion of his history, the latest gift of which to the country by defeating the third term movement and he may do another by preventing the success of a national readjuster republican alliance.

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the natural course of trade must eventually result in the annexation of the northern states of Mexico to this country and but this will be of great benefit to Chihuahua and its neighboring states but it is not so clear that it would contribute to our general welfare, or be of more than a passing advantage to our border states. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Many years ago there were many who ardently opposed the acquisition of Texas and the acquisition of that vast territory—the old northern Mexico. They said we would never need so much territory. To-day mining and prosperous states cannot be found in those acquisitions from Mexico demonstrate the utility of such an access on of territory. If Sonora and Chihuahua, scarcely within the last twenty-five years, by a large majority of the citizens elect to be in the American republic the annexation movement can stop them. Indeed no Mexican government is likely to undertake the formidable job. The transfer of northern Mexico to the Union will not be consummated through the smoke of battle. It is an inevitable thing in the future. It will be a peaceable operation, a commercial necessity.

The opposition to annexation in former times was mainly owing to the reason for which more territory on our southern border was sought, viz. To strengthen the slave power in the nation. The promoters of the scheme gained Texas but lost California and failed to secure any more states from the tegritory then acquired. The Salt Lake *Tribune* thinks that the aggrandizement of the democratic party will still be a strong factor in the problem, and says: If the democracy should fail to elect a president next summer we predict that the effort to add four states of Mexico to the union before another presidential election shall come will be made in ample time to carry through the scheme. But we do not believe it will be a bloodless struggle. The most miserable of all nations cannot bear to think of having their nationality wiped out, and that is what awaits Mexico and every whistle of an American locomotive on that soil ought to sound to Mexican ears like the stroke of a death bell to their nationality.

If the whole or a part of Mexico should be acquired by our government peacefully or otherwise it does not follow that any part of it would soon be admitted into the union as a state. It would be a great calamity to have the purchasable vote of this country already largely increased by adding the million peons of Mexico to its numbers. And we do not think that would be the immediate result. The powerful combination of railroads now extending through the length of Mexico will have a controlling voice in deciding the question of annexation and the future of the country if acquired. The railroads would prefer to have it remain a territory rather than be made into states for then they can have their own way in form more exact than they can in a state as experience has already clearly demonstrated. But there is no real reason why we should have or should want any more Mexican territory.

The *Catholic Review* attributes the popularity of the prize fighter and sporting character to the boasted culture of New England, which is fast learning to ignore the supernatural and despise the ideal of the angelic Christian virtues and consequently in spite of the elegancies of the esthetic, the fascinating realism of art and the external refinements of society the brute instincts of human nature are fast coming to the surface and being stimulated to an unnatural degree. Thus the Springfield *Republican* makes a just reply that Sullivan's popularity has no more to do with New England culture than it had to do with men before the flood. It belongs to an element entirely foreign to New England, to the race that Sullivan belongs to which furnishes the great majority of all the drinkers and rumsellers in New England and which is almost wholly Roman Catholic in religion and alien in feeling to the old and true New England which abhors and despises the brutality glorified in Sullivan and has sent without the Irish Sullivan could not exist in New England in the capacities and callings which are in choice.

The republican state convention in Massachusetts will not assemble until September 19 and yet the central committee has already agreed upon a chairman and chosen Senator Dawes to draft the resolutions. Such usurpation of power would not be tolerated except that it is the custom, and it would not be tolerated even then if the custom were almost. Of course it would not do for the state committee to go a step farther and nominate candidates for the offices from the governor down and thus save the trouble and the inconvenience of having a convention at all. There are some trifling matters which Dean Richmond Tutor Cagger and John VanPatten were accustomed to leave to the people to decide when they ruled the democratic party in New York. The people have grown more and more strenuous for their rights since those days and republicans particularly like to have a hand in the management of conventions. If they can't have their say there, they are coming to have a very disagreeable habit of expressing their views at the polls. Senator Dawes would do well to consult freely with the people before he writes the Massachusetts platform.

The Chicago *Tribune* recently asserted that Mr Vanderbilt is tryin, to buy the control of the Wabash, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads and also the Illinois Central which the *Tribune* says he is more anxious to secure than the Wabash because he is particularly anx ius to secure a line to the south, but because he needs more terminal facilities in Chicago for his Lake Shore, Nickel-Plate and Michigan Central, and those he can only secure by obtaining control of the Illinois Central with its large possessions along the lake front. If this demand for railroads keeps up the prediction that all the railroads of the country will ultimately be controlled by one management will be fulfilled sooner than the author anticipated.

The New York republican state committee which owns stock in the *Times* says in a forged proxy has called the next state convention at Richfield Springs. It annoys the reporter that a state convention should be called to meet at such an unusual and out of the way place. But the master has been with the recollection of the fact that the proprietor of the principal hotel at Richfield Springs is Mr Proctor is the man selected by Mr Conkling to carry the Utica primary which elected delegates to the convention which has declared Mr Conkling, who was certainly, even if short to secure a third Grant delegation and now he has his reward. Great statesmanship and Roscoe Conkling is the prophet.

A Point of Etiquette

Mamma, my brother's engaged sweetheart said a young miss riding in an omnibus. What does she say I'm entitled to, my dear? Why, child, she says you're entitled to one fare. Oh! that always is one of the most important points of etiquette, isn't it, mamma? Well, I'm glad you have acquainted me with all the fine points of etiquette. I am a total stranger to etiquette. Come and take some things.

Nervous debility, the curse of all American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.

A fire in the building of Capt & Co's chemical house at Boston on Friday caused the loss of $4,000.

Consumptives call at your druggists and get a free Trial Bottle Dr King's New Discovery.

NEW TO-DAY.

M. SPERLIN [illegible] LADIES, WHITE [illegible]

WANTED A GIRL [illegible] NINTH ST [illegible]

WANTED A GOOD [illegible] GENERAL HOUSE [illegible]

TO LET SUITE OF ELEGANT FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED FOR CASH [illegible]

A GOOD [illegible] WANTED [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] TO DO GENERAL HOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT TWO NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

...AND COMMISSION...

...KILMAN & CO.,
...and Commission Merchants
...Front St., bet. Pine and A...

...ALES OF REAL ESTATE...
...ral Merchandise. Monroe, Co...

...LE DATE—Tuesday...

...AR AUCTIO SA...
...OF
...HOLD FURNITU...

...at our salesroom, No. 42 First ...
...DAY—AUGUST 21, 188...
...At 10 o'clock A. M.,
...HOLD FURNITU...
...account of departure,
...GILMAN & CO., Auction...

...T. J. O'CONNOR,
...r & Commission Mer...
...Pine and Pine.
...Merchandise & Mine...
...Most Reliable Sale...
...Warehouse Sale.

...OLESALE GROCERS...

...T. HIRSTEL & CO., WHOLE...
...and 4. N. Front street, Portland, ...

...& SOMMERVILLE, WHOLESALE GRO...
...Nos. 52 Front st., Portland, Or.

...LEWIS, WHOLESALE GR...
...Front and Davis, Portland, Or.

...& MACLEAY, WHOLESALE...
...Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 ...
...ortland.

...N & MASON, WHOLESALE...
...Commission Merchants, 52 and ...
...Portland.

...& ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE...
...warding and Commission Mer...
...street, Portland, Or.

...LE BOOTS AND SHO...

...L. BIBBARD & CO., WHOL...
...above, No. 62 Front St., Port...

...HOE CO. JOBBERS, NOS. 2...
...street, Portland, Oregon.

...OLESALE DRY GOODS...

...HOE & CO., FANCY DRY G...
...factory, No. 74 Front St.

...ARE, IRON AND STE...

...N, BERAGE & CO., MARB...
...Carriage and Buggy Mate...
...Blacksmiths' Coal, corner ...
...Portland, Oregon.

...DODD & CO., PORTERS AN...
...Pine and Vine streets, Portl...

...FALING & CO., IMPORTE...
...St and 81 Front street, Portl...

...HORNTON, IMPORTER...
...85 and 89 Front street, Portl...

...HACKS AND CARRI...

...IVERY STABLE. MAST FOR...
...wagons, buggies and harness; ...
...front, commercial repairs. Wes...

...GOSPONDER.

...DODD & CO., AGENTS OF...
...Front, First and Vine sts., Portl...

...FALING & CO., AGENTS F...
...powder, 81 and 83 Front stree...

...FRUITS AND NUTS.

...E DEALER IN ORANGES, ...
...Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, ...

...AND FARM MACHINE...

...OSBY & CO. Box 3 N. Wh...
...and 5, Importers and dealers ...
...; saw mills a sp. ality.

...M. BROS. & GUNN, MANUF...
...dealers in all kinds of Cl...
...tical reduction and roller mills ...
...TERHOUSE, Jr., Agent, corn...

...& WALKER, FRONT ST., ...
...importers of engines, boile...
...steam, steam and spring wagons, ...
...all kinds of farm machinery a...
...st for illustrated catalogue.

...DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS ...
...ower and Reaper, Canton Plo...
...ley Schuyler Wagons, Planet, ...

...YMAN & CO., MAKERS OF PR...
...Grist and Sawmills, Prop. Feed ...
...Front st., bet. Columbia and Che...

...NER & CO., FIGURING M...
...ers of Planing Mill Machi...
...ing. Sec circular.

...BURRELL & CO., WOOLEN...
...livery, Agents for Pacific Coast ...
...ons, Mackintosh Twine Binder...
...s and Reapers, portable and ste...
...and Pitts Cleveland, Buck...
...ing, farm implements of every ...
...and Ash sts.

...OMMISSION MERCHANT...

...MAN & CO., COMMISSION ...
...ants, 63 Front street, Portland, ...

...S, YOUNG & CO., SHIP ...
...ission Merchants; agents for ...
...e Fish; 61 North Front street.

...AN HIRSTEL & CO., COFF...
...ump, and 4 N. Front sts., Portl...

...N & BRO., 210 FRONT ST...
...country produce a specialty.

...AN & SOMMERVILLE, SHIP...
...mission Merchants, 52 Front st., ...

...ROK COMMISSION AND FOR...
...chant, 12 Front street, Portland, ...

...& LEWIS, COMMISSION ...
...Merchants, cor N. Front and F ...

...BER & CO., COMMISSION MER...
...dealers in wheat and wool, 3...
...et, Portland, Or.

...CHURCH & CO., SHIP...
...Merchants, Specialties: wool, ...
...ain bags, etc., N. W. cor Front ...
...Or.

...ARNESS AND SADDLE...

...LEY MANUFACTURING ...
...of fine harness and saddles, ...
...ove clothing, turf goods, saddlery ...
...ber goods a specialty. 52 and 54 ...

...ROHN, IMPORTER AND M...
...of harness and saddlery, 58 Fro...

...SCALES.

...& ROBERTSON, AGENTS FOR ...
...Portland, Scales, cash...
...ue 36 and 38 Front street, Portl...

...egon State...
...as Rented at A...

...OOTHS OF THE STATE FAIR...
...e rented at auction, 5 P. M. ...

...ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, ...
...ck, P. M., at the Fair Grounds, ...
...ds will be received for the ...
...ed for examination, but can be ...
...ented. The Agricultural Society ...
...ffers all the rented money must be ...
...of the rental money must be paid ...
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...AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

...Goods & Crowell the Furniture of residence No. 68 ...
...between Third and Fourth, this morning ...
...P. M.

...CITY.

...Lecture To-Night.—The Rev. Henry ...
...will positively lecture in this city to-...
...Revere will positively lecture at this ...
...pavilion Sawyer Stockham returned ...
...from Victoria, B. C., and finding that ...
...would have to postpone the lecture ...
...strength to undertake it, which, it was ...
...would have to obtaining the pavilion ...
...the time. The room in the ...
...Stockham's coming was fixed ...
...the date of the lec...
...pavilion, and rented that building from ...
...Thompson, the president of the Medican ...
...Association. That Mr. Honeyman was ...
...from Portland, and he board of directors ...
...the building for the occasion. ...
...lecture was under the auspices of the North ...
...Medican Association, and ...
...knowledge of My...
...The board of ...
...arrangements. ...
...on with the lecture in the pavilion, and have ...
...considerably. Upon Mr. ...
...Stockham's arrival in Portland, after the ...
...of a period of two months, when the child, by ...
...was permitted to visit her mother ...
...Chariton, C. Heywood, E. D. Brown, J. Cushing, ...
...E. Bell, Geo. H. Fay, C. H. Merrill, Pe...
...are not challenged at the time, nor can it ...
...that until very recently Mr. Putnam has ...
...the child's right to Northern Pacific at night ...
...kept sober, and says he ...
...fight for the custody of his child as long as he ...
...custody is to earn a home.

...Big Hay Harvests.—A large force was engaged ...
...yesterday in loading the massive "carriages" to be ...
...for use machines be low Ainsworth dock and ...
...Oregon depots. These occupy to the reaper ...
...ratio of 2 to 1, as one machine and two wagons ...
...on large boats. A "carriage" is about 100 feet ...
...wide enough to cover two tracks and is wedge ...
...the bottom, the ...
...and coming to dock point, while the ...
...and loaded four tracks of the ...
...ers, which rest upon the rails. A ...
...and there are three projections ...
...the dock, and these fit into ...
...grooves on the transfer barges. When ...
...is made the barge and the carriage are ...
...and the wagons brought into ...
...ing a machine. The unloading with the ...
...The machines will be ready to receive freight ...
...from the country next week.

...Narrow Escape.—Yesterday in the police court ...
...was arraigned for robbing a money drawer ...
...examination he was sent to the county ...
...default of $300 bonds. Collins was arrested ...
...night before by Police man ...
...in the saloon of George Wohlers, corner ...
...and Ankeny streets, where he had ...
...and was drunk. While he was ...
...he was ...
...and ...
...Collins ...
...Wohlers ...
...Collins ...
...Wohlers ...
...Collins ...
...Wohlers

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30 1883

MOUNT ADAMS.

A Few Observations upon an "Elder Bonse" of the Cascade Mountains.

When one looks at one of the great snow covered mountains of the Cascade range a vast amount of something new and beautiful is suggested to him. What lies under the shadow of those white piles no more at any distance is undoubted y more than the mystic cloudy pyramid or dome of snow that is seen.

To solve the mystery of the cryons of Mount Adams D. and I went forth a few formal twats from the W ll leading on Columbia

Mount Adams is about forty m tes north of the Columbia, the southeastern vertex of the triangle of northern Alps, of which St. Helens and Rainier are the other pieces. It is about 10 000 feet high. It is not less that eighteen miles in circumference at the snow line. Like all these volcanic peaks it was thrown up by igneous action soon after the tremendous lava outflow that heaved up the entire Cascade range and flooded almost the entire Columbia basin with liquid rock had cooled down. Volcanic action on Mount Adams is now extinct, and the mountain is undoubtedly far older than Hood which still smokes an phur and occasionally exhibits red lights. The contour of the older peak above the snow line is excessively irregular. The vents and craters are no whereas endless streams of lava ages ran over and cover up each other. The solid contents of it are nearly twice as great as those of Hood and second only to Rainier

It does not stand upon the crest of the range like Hood, but rises off of a table land some miles east of the main chain. This table land was of volcanic origin, and, I think, much older than the mountain. It strikes me that it was a great wave of viscid rock, that solidified, standing on end in the country. An imitation of this in the existence there of many caves. They have not been worn out by water like limestone caves, but rolled out moulded out. A sheet of melted lava seems to have run out of some huge crevice in the crust of the mountains, and as it expanded on the edge of the lava would cool. This pumice-like, scoriaceous edge or border of the wave would form as obstruction, but the liquid mass pressing behind would crowd over like a sea wave breaking on a sandy beach making an actual long cavern, which would arch up with sufficient strength to be permanent. This kind of volcanic cavernous country begins on th northwest side of Camas prairie, or Fields, twenty five miles north of the Columbia. This little prairie is 1800 feet above sea level. Thence to Mount Adams the country rises in low terrace after terrace, as if the outflow of lava were distributed in successive layers, the first being the least wide, and the overlying ones being less and less in regular order, until the plateau waves had retreated to the volcanic vent itself. By that time the lava seems so slowly had subsided. The matter, cast out was thick and half solid, more like crush than melted glass. Instead of running off and distributing itself over a large area it piled up around the vent, forming a crater. The cooling matter became solid, no doubt filling in and covering up the igneous cavity. Thus arrayed the first new eruption would find it forming a new crater. The same process would be repeated again and again. Hence if lava burst out at the top and ran down to the base bottom. Finally the mass of heaved out stuff became so great that the weakening fires within were unable to break through to the top of the pile, but burst out in small vents around the base. Now a few such small local craters, both of them made up of red lava, over ying black lava and basalt. These all very acc ntly died and the mass was left to the carving of snow and the rain. The last crash in the pit I speak of is very lately fresh, and next nicely crystallized basalt, then black lava finally these little on basins of brick red and ocher color, formed of the ingress

As soon as the mountain becomes cool enough to allow snow to settle upon it, th masses of crystallized water would fill in upon all the hollows and ridges and then upon all the ridges. The snow could melt only in part. Even what melted would sink into the masses underneath, as harden this snow instead of removing it. It would become glacier ice and a glacier be formed. We saw three glaciers on Mount Adams. One on the northwest, one on the northeast, and one on the middle at sides. Undoubtedly there are others on the north, but we did not see it. We examined the glacier on the northeast somewhat carefully. The glacial basin here is not less than five square miles in area. High up on the mountain side the basin terminates in a cliff over which I am not calling hundreds of feet deep. Under the upper cliffs it is cracked into fissures from one foot to several scores of feet in width, and too deep to see bottom. The descent from their high steep fields of solid snow becomes less and less rapid, and the snow becomes harder and harder, until a vast field of ice level as a floor is formed. This ice is worn into hill hummocks like fields of what they call "hog wallow" in California sand, grooved all over with the drainage of the snow. These ridges surround ag, so that it is by no means so immaculate as the appearance of snow above. These grains of rock are thrown into the ice, forming it the dirt of mountainous, so that the hummocks are not at all slippery, but easily walked over. The lower edge of the glacier moves square against a few ridges of rock. Ic has worn the rocky wall into al manner of shapes being also turned back upon itself, and its edge raised some ninety feet. Debris of all sizes has fallen back upon the ice, completely covering it in some places to the depth of many feet for a hundred yards more or less, back from the bluff. We walked some time on the surface of the glacier before noticing that we were above ice. The horrific pressure behind and the unyielding stone wall in front have crushed the glacier into bygone seas longitudinally to the extent that it is full of cracks and very brittle. The